B1 amend

formed as a uni-coil winding having two terminal ends respectively connected with two output ends of a drive IC that outputs alternating current at the two terminal ends of the dual wire stator coil, wherein the drive IC is connected to a Hall IC that is intended to monitor magnetic variation of the stator coil.

4. (Amended) The dual wire stator coil as claimed in claim 1, wherein the drive IC is a bridge driver TA7291P/S.

8. (Amended) A dual wire stator coil for a radiator fan, the dual wire stator coil having at least two enamel wires co-axially wound together, each of the enamel wires having opposite first and second ends extending out from the dual wire stator coil, wherein the at least two enamel wires have their first and second ends connected in parallel, and the stator coil is formed as a uni-coil winding having two terminal ends respectively connected with two output ends of a drive IC that outputs alternating current at the two terminal ends of the dual wire stator coil, wherein the drive IC is connected to the Hall IC that is intended to monitor magnetic variation of the stator coil.

10. (Amended) The dual wire stator coil as claimed in claim 8, wherein the drive IC is a bridge driver TA7291P/S.

Please add the following new claims:

B2

11. A dual wire stator coil for a radiator fan, the dual wire stator coil having at least two enamel wires co-axially wound together, each of the enamel wires having opposite first and second ends extending out from the dual wire stator coil, wherein the at least two enamel wires have their first and second ends connected in series, and the stator coil is formed as a dual-coil winding having three terminal ends respectively connected with two output ends of a drive IC

B2 cancel

and a DC power source, wherein the drive IC outputs alternating current at the two terminal ends of the dual wire stator coil, wherein the drive IC is connected to a Hall IC that is intended to monitor magnetic variation of the stator coil.

12. The dual wire stator coil as claim in claim 11, wherein the drive IC is a bridge driver TA7291P/S.

REMARKS

Receipt is acknowledged of the Office Action of April 9, 2002.

Claims 1, 3, 4 and 8-10 are pending and they have been finally rejected as unpatentable as follows:

1) Claims 1 and 8 under 35 USC 103(a) over Pleiss in view of Nagel et al;

2) Claims 3 and 9 under 35 USC 103(a) over Pleiss in view of Nagel et al and Muller et al;

3) Claims 4 and 10 under 35 USC 103(a) over Pleiss in view of Nagel et al, Muller et al and "common knowledge in the art."

In reply thereto, consider the following:

Applicant would like to emphasize and clarify that the present invention applies to a brushless direct current (DC) radiator fan, not an alternating current (AC) motor. A DC radiator fan has a direct current input that obviates the necessity of either a delta or Y type connection as required by most multi-phase alternating current (AC) motors.

An induction motor winding is disclosed by Pleiss, and alternating current (AC) is used in the motor stator winding. Consequently, the winding used in the AC motor stator is complex and has many coils as disclosed in claim 1 of Pleiss, which discloses "a phase winding